



S. E. NOYES & CO

120 North Main Street

Special Offering of

**LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS, TOWELS,
CRASHES AND TOWELINGS.**

We are showing a Line of

GERMAN DAMASKS

Soft finish, without dressing, equal to the Barnsley, at about half the price.

Attention is called to a Special Bargain in

**TOWELS AT
25c EACH.**

They are heavy Satin Damask, forty-five inches long, heavy tied fringes, worth double the money.

Our business in this department has increased so rapidly that we have been obliged to double the space allotted to these goods.

Sheetings, Shirtings, and Housekeeping Goods below market value.

S. E. NOYES & CO

Leaders In Low Prices.

Watches, Clocks.
And Jewelry repairing and engraving. We give special attention and are fitted with all the equipment and the skilled workmen to carry on this branch of our business. We make over old jewelry into new designs. Make any kind of diamond mountings, and reset diamonds in your old mountings. We buy old gold jewelry for cash for the gold value.
WE WANT WORK. Send us your repair work and we will guarantee to do it promptly and satisfactorily both as to finish and price.
EDWARD FAIR & CO.,
Jewelry, 106 Douglas ave.

Electricity Free!
We will send our UNETHICAL VOLTAGE FREE, for one week's trial, to anyone suffering from CHRONIC SEXUAL DISEASE. Sealed book free. Send for particulars to
Boy's Electro-Medical Vitalizer Co.
Lock Box 327, Wichita, Kansas.
(Western Office)
On Call on Dr. W. H. H. 125 North Main St.

BUY NOW.
A word with you. If you've money or credit, use it to buy everything you need or may need during the next year. You save from 15 to 30 per cent. Money is scarce; we make big sacrifices because we want money. A word to careful living folks like you is sufficient.
Barnes & Newcomb
Popular Music Dealers.
407 E. DOUGLAS.

REMOVAL SALE OF SHOES.
WEAR THE BURT & PACKARD
"KORRECT SHAPE."
Next month we will move our store to Room No. 126 N. Main St., lately occupied by Mrs. Wilman's Millinery Store, and to save the expense of handling the entire stock, will sell many shoes at cost.
BRADFORD'S
144 North Main Street.

Munson & Namara
123 and 127 N. Main.

\$1.52

One Dollar and Fifty-two Cents

for a Woolen Storm Serge Dress Pattern, 8 yards at 19 cents per yard.

It is true they contain a little cotton but look as good as all wool and will wear better.

We show them in the good Spring colors today, and the balance of the week, if they last.

The Crash at 7c barely done duty for the one day but we won't have you disappointed if you neglected to buy yesterday. Today we offer a better Crash, we think; it is an extra strong 19 inch all linen one at the same price, 7c yard.

Have you had one or more of the great Toilet Quilts we are drawing trade with this week.

Have you seen them? If not, you don't know how much we are giving for 95c. You can't always get them as low and you are likely to want them.

Fine Lines of Gingham.

Munson & Namara

Boston Store

New Spring Dress Goods
Opened Every Day.

15 pieces Chamelon Cloth half wool, very neat and nobby patterns, Spring shades at 15c.

25 pieces 38 in. Spring Dress Goods, broad and changeable effects, all new shades at 25c.

Linens. Towels
We offer in this department many special bargains that cannot be duplicated elsewhere:
18 in. Brown Crash all linen, worth 11c, at 6 1/2c.
16 in. Plaid Crash, all linen at 5 1/2c.
Large all linen knotted fringe Towels, colored border, worth 20c, at 12c.
Fine large linen bleached towels, knotted fringe and colored border at 18c.

Muslin Underwear
35 doz. Ladies Drawers, tucked, good quality muslin and well made at 25c.
50 doz. Ladies Gowns, embroidery trimmed at 50c.

Special
25 doz. Ladies Gowns, fine cambric Muslin, extra length torchon lace yoke, would be good value at \$1.25 at 89c.

Boston Store

TANTALIZING DICK

ONE POINT SCORED IN FAVOR OF HIS SEIGNIORAGE BILL

The Previous Question Ordered on the Motion to Limit Debate, but the Special Order From the Rules Committee Fails Through Lack of a Quorum—Senator Frye Talks to the Senate on Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The deadlock in the house was broken today, after two weeks of continuous filibustering against the Bland seigniorage bill, and no sooner had the quorum been secured than the house managers brought in a special order to crush the filibuster and bring the bill to a direct vote after two hours of additional debate. Although Mr. Bland received 184 votes when the deadlock was broken—several eastern Democrats, including Messrs. Cummings, Clayton and Wagner of New York, and Dunn of New Jersey, refusing to go longer with the filibustering—Messrs. Doolittle, Aitken, Ellis of Oregon, and Lacey stopped voting on the next day, and the previous question on the adoption of the special order was only sustained by one more than a quorum. When it came to adopting the special order, Messrs. Bowers, Lucas and Fowler, (Republicans), and Dunn (Democrat), again joined the silent host, and the quorum was lost, only 176 members responding to their names. The fight will continue until the bill is passed or the adoption of the order, a vote on the passing of the bill cannot be prevented.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A lively session of the house began this morning when an attempt was made to amend the Bland seigniorage bill. Mr. Kilgore of Texas introduced a resolution that too many members were absent in violation of the rules of the house and providing that the salaries of such members be withheld, and calling upon the sergeant-at-arms for an explanation as to why this had not been done in the past.

On a point of order this was withdrawn, to be introduced later. Mr. Bland then moved to go into committee of the whole on the seigniorage bill, and that general debate close at 3 o'clock tomorrow, and the question of the previous question. The vote was the signal for a break in the New York delegation, Messrs. Cummings, Clayton and Wagner declining to give countenance to the filibustering tactics of their colleagues by not voting.

At the conclusion of the roll call, Mr. Livingston of Georgia made the point of order that the rules had been violated by twenty-five members, in not voting. Under that rule the speaker is required to demand that the speaker enforce the rules, under the decision of the supreme court.

"But," returned the speaker, "the chair has no power to enforce the rules. The rules require that gentlemen shall not smoke on the floor. The chair only has the power to request members to abide by the rules of the house and not its master (applause), and as long as the present occupant is in the chair he will never make a rule." (Reughter.)

Mr. Boutwell declared that it must be in order to make a motion under the rule that to place Mr. Tracy in contempt. Whenever a member is in contempt, the rules are in contempt, and it was unnatural to suppose that the house had the power to make rules and had no power to enforce these rules.

The chair then stated that the discussion was proceeding by unanimous consent, and that he was ready to announce the result of the vote.

Mr. Springer asked if the point of order could be made after the announcement. The speaker replied that the announcement would be made at 3 o'clock tomorrow, and under the rules, the next motion would be to take an adjournment or a call of the house. He then announced the result—184 to 5—five short of a quorum.

Mr. Bland shouted out that a quorum would have voted on the bill had all the friends of the measure been present. The roll was ordered—189 to 4—and developed the presence of 185 members.

Mr. Bland moved to dispense with further proceedings, and the speaker then recurred upon Mr. Bland's demand for the previous question on the motion to limit debate.

The deadlock was broken on this vote, after two weeks of filibustering. The demand for the previous question on Mr. Bland's motion was sustained—177 to 7.

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Mr. Tracy immediately moved to reconsider the vote by which the demand was sustained.

A quorum having been secured, Mr. Outwater, from the committee on rules, reported a special order to discharge the committee of the whole from further consideration of the seigniorage bill, and providing that after two hours consideration in the house the previous question should be considered as ordered on the bill and pending amendments, no intervening motions to be in order. Upon the adoption of this order, Mr. Outwater demanded the previous question.

As the roll call was proceeding, Mr. Reed precipitated a lively scene by challenging the correctness of the tally. Amid cries of "Regular order!" he explained that he challenged the announcement upon the statement of Mr. Tracy, who had kept tally.

JUDGE LONG LOSES

LOCHREN'S ACTION IN REDUCING HIS PENSION UPHELD.

The Commissioner's Failure to Give the Required Notice Ground Upon Which to Base an Injunction, but His Right to Reverse the Decisions of His Predecessors in Office Sustained by the Court—An Appeal Taken.

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Commissioner Tanner, it is said, reversed the ruling of Commissioner Dudley on May 6, 1889, in Judge Long's case, and directed that the judge's pension be raised to \$72 a month. The application for a pension on file in Judge Long's case based the claim to a pension on incapacity to perform manual labor.

Judge Cox then takes up the meaning of the phrase "total helplessness," which is one of the requirements of allowing a pension rate of \$72 a month. These words, he said, mean that a person cannot help himself in any of the ordinary occupations of life or ordinary functions. The regular personal aid and attendance of another person must be required in order to carry on the ordinary duties of the person.

"Where money is payable out of the treasury," continued Judge Cox, "it is not to be expended for the benefit of any officer to correct the error of his predecessor, so long as the money is still in the treasury. There is no conceivable reason why any ruling of any public officer should be reversed by a subsequent officer, his construction to matters over which he has control. A pensioner has no vested right in a pension, and the government cannot be bound by the decision of a predecessor. The remedy is with the commissioner, whose duty it is to see that the bounty is not abused."

"The usage of the pension office seems to be to reconsider pension decisions, and the statutes recognize this. The commissioner, according to the statute, has the right to order special examinations and to increase and reduce the pensions. The fact that the pensioner was a supreme court judge, contrary to the common opinion of the pension office, is a matter known to Commissioner Lochren. This occupation, contrary to the common opinion of the pension office, is a matter known to Commissioner Lochren. This occupation, contrary to the common opinion of the pension office, is a matter known to Commissioner Lochren."

The mandamus proceedings before Judge Cox were next taken up, and it was held that the decision therein did not constitute an adjudication binding the present proceedings, as then all the facts in the case were not brought out. The commissioner cannot, concluded the court, "be enjoined, as prayed, from in any way reducing or attempting to reduce the pension of any officer, until the pension certificate of August 18, 1889. The act of December 21, 1893, amounts to nothing but a promise to reconsider, and without a pension without giving at least thirty days' notice that the pensioner will be heard, followed by a decision on all the evidence presented. It is admitted that such notice was not given in the present case. The law is mandatory in this respect, and the commissioner is bound to obey it. If the complainant insists upon it, he is entitled to the injunction against further proceedings by the commissioner under his pension certificate of August 18, 1889, although not to the relief of which he asks, based on the merits of his claim to his existing pension."

Judge Long's counsel will appeal from the decision.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A resolution calling for a congressional investigation of the affairs of the Nicaragua Canal company, and looking to governmental control of the canal, has been introduced in the house by Representative Geary of California. It provides that a special committee of five be appointed by the speaker to investigate and report as to the conditions, financial and otherwise, of the Nicaragua Marine Canal company, and what sums of money have been received by the company, and how they have been expended; what progress has been made by the company in the construction of the canal, as well as the company's ability to construct it, and whether the repeal of the charter will promote the public good.

Two other plans regarding the Nicaragua canal are before this congress. One, proposed by Senator Morgan of Alabama, provides that the government should guarantee the loan of the canal company. Representative Doolittle of Washington has introduced a resolution for a committee of investigation which shall visit Nicaragua.

Concerning the affairs of the Nicaragua canal, Representative Geary said: "If I think that the government should buy that canal, and own and manage it. It is a needed link in our coastwise trade. Five years ago congress gave a charter to a corporation to construct the canal. Believing that they would raise capital from private sources sufficient to complete the work, as they represented they were able to do. It is evident that the necessary funds are not forthcoming. It rests with this government to complete the work, as it has power to, and there is no one to take hold of it. We should know how much money has been expended on it, what the plan is, and how much will be required to complete it. These facts, believe, can be learned in a month by a business-like investigation."

"Nothing would be gained by sending a committee to Nicaragua to look over the ground. The information necessary can be secured here from engineers and the officers of the company. The government would take the work off to company's hands, paying them fairly for what they have sunk, and complete it. The plan of taking the government into partnership with the company to guarantee the bonds would be impracticable, and might lead to complications. I consider the Frelinghuysen treaty with Nicaragua a good one, but perhaps it will be necessary to enter into a new treaty if this government is to control the canal. All these matters can be inquired into by the investigation committee. I do not fear that foreign capital will secure control of the project, nor am I prepared to say that it would be an infringement of the Monroe doctrine if foreign influences should control, this being purely a matter of trade. It would be a good policy for the United States to push the canal to completion."

CONFIRMATIONS.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The senate, in executive session today, confirmed the following nominations:

Army—Passed Assistant Paymaster John H. Martin, to be paymaster in the army. First Lieutenant William P. Bidwell, to be captain in the marine corps. Second Lieutenant Wendell C. Neville, to be first lieutenant in the United States marine corps.

Marshal—Frank P. Bradley, for the southern district of Iowa.

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WANTS A DUTY ON SILVER.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Secretary Carlisle today received a letter from J. T. Rapley, 136 Liberty street, New York, in which he makes a proposition to purchase from the government, on behalf of himself and his associates, from \$9,000,000 to \$10,000,000 ounces of the silver bullion now in the treasury at 50 cents per ounce, provided that congress shall enact a law to levy a duty of 12 1/2 cents per ounce on all silver coined or uncoined shall be exported from the United States within the next five years. The letterhead used is as follows:

"The British and American Financial and Industrial Investment Syndicate," and under it is typewritten these words: "A tariff for revenue only. One sure means toward the accomplishment of the object."

The treasury officials decline to express any opinion as to this letter.

THE BRAZILIAN ELECTION.
RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 28.—For the moment interest in the warfare between the insurgents and the government forces has almost disappeared, and the people are concentrating their attention upon the presidential election, which is to take place tomorrow. The Republican candidates are Senator Prudente Moraes of Sao Paulo, for president, and Dr. Manuel Vitoria Pereira of Bahia, for vice president. A section of the Republican party has nominated Senator Basilio Carvalho of Para for vice president. The other candidates for the presidency are Senators Ruy Barbosa, Silva, Martins, Dr. Heitor de Almeida, and others. The election of Senator Moraes is nearly certain, as there is no organized opposition to him. Senator Alfonso Pena of Minas Gerais was nominated, but he declined to run.

Martial law ends at 12 o'clock tonight. The result of the election will be officially declared at the meeting of congress in next May.

Members of congress will also be elected tomorrow. Everything was quiet here today.

THE GROSSCUP DECISION.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—In relation to the decision made by Judge Grosscup of the United States court, at Chicago, concerning the rights of railroad officials to refuse to answer certain questions before the grand jury, Judge Vesey, of the interstate commerce commission, said:

"We have received no information concerning this decision except a dispatch saying Judge Grosscup had denied the petition which the district attorney made to compel witnesses before the grand jury to answer certain questions put to them. The investigation was instituted by the United States district attorney of Chicago."

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POINTS FROM PERRY.
PERRY, O. T., Feb. 28.—[Special.]—The last few warm days have brought many strangers into the city. Some of them are seeking suitable city property for permanent investment, but most of them have come to either purchase claims or enter upon those previously laid upon. The real estate men are consequently very busy.

Much lumber is being purchased, and the improvements in the country are progressing very rapidly. The unsightly buffalo wallows scattered over the square are being filled and leveled down, all of which adds to the better appearance of that unsightly five-acre tract. A substantial two-story stone building will immediately be erected on the corner of the square, by eastern parties, who have purchased the ground for that purpose within the last few days.

Residence building has but just commenced, and now that North and West Perry are both in Perry proper, additional impetus will be given it and many fine residences have already been commenced. The Santa Fe railroad under the provisions of the townsite patent will be compelled to contest the right of the actual settler to the extra hundred feet on each side of the track through the corporate limits of the city. The townsite board will commence issuing deeds to the unlocated lots on or about the first day of April next. In the mean time they will hear a few contests and make a balance of the month of March in equalizing the assessments which they will be compelled to make under the law before issuing deeds to the owners of the unlocated lots.

The assault made upon Councilman Drake by Heck Thomas, assistant marshal of the city, has created much excitement, and the mayor reported at the last meeting of the council the suspension of Thomas. A motion to annul the charge was made, but it was lost in a vote of 10 to 8. The assault was most brutal and entirely unprovoked. The government has received over twenty thousand applications to lease the school lands of the strip.

Plans for the erection of a fine Baptist church in North Perry are being completed. The architect and the building will soon be completed. North Perry is now the Fifth ward of the city proper and West Perry is the Sixth ward.

Many gentlemen here have bicycles, but the people have yet the first lady bicycle rider to see in this city.

QUEEN LIL WAS FULL.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Decidedly the money king clapped a bulky party of the Hawaiian testimony in Lieutenant Lucien Young's description of the last days of the monarchy. Lieutenant Young was an officer of the Boston, and attended the closing ceremonies of the Hawaiian parliament in full uniform and in an official capacity as representative of Captain Walter. Lieutenant Young's description of the scene is picturesque in the extreme. He said:

"It was shown the seat assigned me in the legislative hall, a little to the left and in front of the rostrum, where the speaker used to sit, and which the queen used when she read her message. I believe it was about the funniest affair I ever saw in my life—a circus. The queen looked as if she rather attentively, and did not seem to be particularly with any cordiality at all. I noticed that she acted in a peculiar way. First, when she was reading her proclamation, I thought she was a little stiff, but when she was under the influence of a stimulant, in fact, she was drunk. There is no question in my mind about it at all."

RICHLAND'S VICTIMS.
KANSAS CITY, Feb. 28.—Kansas City grain dealers and speculators are still wondering how the smooth swindler, J. D. Richland, managed to completely blind them and get away with something like \$25,000, obtained through his sharp practices. Since Richland's disappearance the grain dealers and railway agents have been looking over his record, and the suspicion has been growing that he was only a "dummy" for some one who knew about the Kansas City market. One of the most prominent firms are those through which the Pacific Elevator company, \$2,000, and the Brooks Griffin flour company, of Minneapolis, \$2,500. The River City Milling company of Des Moines, Iowa, was also caught. W. R. Mumford & Co., George A. Searns and the Western Commission company and Norris Washington of Chicago, and the Great Street Warehouse company of St. Louis, are also losers.

THE NORTH-SOUTH LINE.
TOPPER, Kan., Feb. 28.—Fred Glaser, secretary of the North and South Railroad company, announced that the executive committee has let a contract to C. J. Jones and others for the grading of 300 miles of the route, northern from Port Hoveler on the Great Western to the Canadian border. The contract price is about \$1,000,000. Mr. Glaser said the line will shortly depart for the west to negotiate for 100 miles of road. A part of the committee will meet in Topeka. Mr. Glaser says the committee has received propositions from a number of rolling mills.